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EDITOR'S NOTE: It is planned at some time in the near future to illustrate the larvae, pupae and adult forms in color.

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ECOLOGICAL AND DISTRIBUTIONAL NOTES
ON *EREBIA DISA* (SATYRIDAE)
IN CENTRAL CANADAJOHN H. MASTERS¹

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Erebia disa (Thunberg) is a circumpolar species with several geographic subspecies including *mancinus* Doubleday which occurs in central Canada west to the Rockies. As late as 1936 (Warren), *E. disa* was not known to occur east of the Alberta Rockies in North America; however, Brooks (1942) recorded it from Aweme and Gillam, Manitoba and Riotte (1959) recorded it from five localities in extreme northern Ontario east to Smoky Falls. More recently its range has been found to be more extensive and complete. Riotte (1962) recorded it at Hymers, Ontario, near the Minnesota border; John Polusny and C. S. Quelch (*in litt.*) captured specimens in Southwest Manitoba at Sandilands Provincial Forest during June 1967; I captured three specimens at Riding Mountain National Park, Manitoba on 25 June 1967; and during June and July of 1968, Patrick J. Conway and I filled in many gaps in the range by discovering eight colonies in Manitoba and Ontario (figure 1.).

I found *Erebia disa* restricted to black spruce/sphagnum bogs and especially those bogs having tall, dense stands of pure spruce. In this habitat, *disa* was encountered among the larger spruce, but a few strays were observed in more open bog areas or along roads bordering bogs. Ehrlich (1956) found that *E. disa* in Alaska always appeared to be associated with spruce forest, but noted strays in sedge marshes or crossing roads. Ehrlich also noted numbers of *disa* sucking moisture from a damp road at mile 1316 on the Alaska Highway. In the Palearctic Region, *E. disa* is usually depicted as being associated with marshes, however, in Norway, Sheldon (1913) found that *disa* preferred a wet "moor" overgrown with *vaccinium* rather than nearby swamps and marshes.

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